IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs:

Page 10 through page 11, paragraph [0034].

[0034] FIG. 3A illustrates waveforms associated with the inverter 200 having no time delay. In this illustration, the time delay is not present or has a value of zero. The first output 214 (not shown) is the same as the delayed first output 232 (not shown). Also, the primary voltage across the pair of terminals 268 substantially tracks the AC output 252 of the plurality of switches 250. Frequency of the inverter 200 is determined indirectly by pulse width of voltage waveform of the output across terminals 252. The polarity of the pulse may be positive, negative or equal to zero. At low input voltages, the pulse width is long compared to the high input voltages, when the pulse width is short. That is, in order to deliver the same power to the load 290 the duty cycle decreases. In the illustration, the pulse starts when the inverter circuit 200 detects a zero crossing 301 of the primary current 263 ~~since~~ because there is no time delay component 230 or the time delay is zero. If the pulse varies in width, due to a changing value of the DC input voltage 201, the subsequent zero crossing for the next pulse varies as well, thereby causing a variable switching frequency.

Page 11, paragraph [0035].

[0035] At time t = t0 310, the output across the terminals 252 increases from an initial value V0 312 (e.g., 0 volts) to an increased value of V2 314 volts. When a selective number of the plurality of switches 250 are turned ON in response to a change in the output across the terminals 252, the primary current 263 ramps up from an initial value I0 (e.g., 0 amperes) to a maximum value of I2 due to more

voltage being available to change the current in the transformer leakage inductance, ~~since~~ because V = L*(di/dt). The time duration for which the primary current 263 continues to increase is a tON 312 period of the duty cycle. At t = t1 320, the output across the terminals 252 decreases to V0. The primary current 263 decays to I0. The time duration for which the primary current 263 continues to decrease is a tOFF 314 period of the duty cycle. At t = t2 330, a zero crossing of the primary current 263 is detected by the pulse start component 210. In response to the zero crossing, the plurality of the switches 250 are placed in an ON or OFF state and the cycle is repeated. In this illustration, the pulse width (e.g., tON 312 + tOFF 314) varies as the DC input voltage 201 varies. Thus, it would be desirable to provide a constant switching frequency to improve the efficiency of the inverter 200.